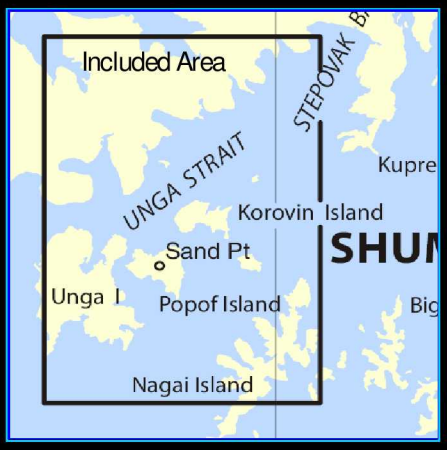
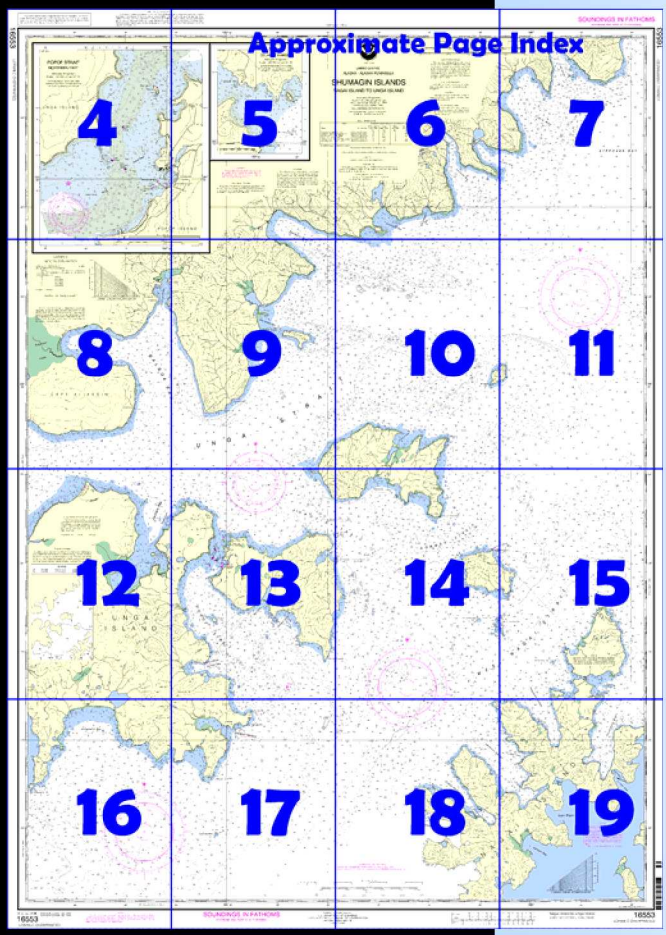
BookletChart™

Shumagin Islands, Nagai Island to Unga Island

(NOAA Chart 16553)





A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

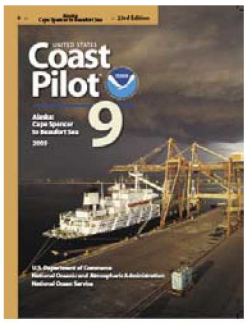
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 6 excerpts]

(323) **Clark Bay** is a large open bight backed by two valleys. A grass-covered islet is near the E shore of the bay. It is reported that small fishing craft anchor NW of this islet in 6 or 7 fathoms, finding some lee from SE storms.

(327) **Orzinski Bay** has steep slopes along most of its shores, but there are grassflats and a lagoon at the head. It is shoaler than the adjacent bays but seems to have better protection at times from NW storms. A shoal with depths of 7 feet or less extends 0.5 mile off the N shore. The bay must be navigated with caution; the best water is found by favoring the N side of the entrance, then heading for the middle of the bight in the S shore and strongly favoring the S shore to the head. The bottom rises rather abruptly but anchorage is possible in 10 to 20 fathoms, mud bottom, about 0.2 mile from the head; the anchorage has good holding ground but is exposed to SE weather.

(332) **Blunt Point**, on the S side of the entrance to American Bay, is a broad cape with grass-covered slopes above a shoreline of eroded bluffs. Reefs make off Blunt Point and vessels should stay well clear of it.

(334) **Chichagof Bay** (55°39.0'N., 160°15.0'W.), 3 miles W of Blunt Point, is used as an anchorage by small fishing craft. A reef extends off the N side of the bay and a 2¾-fathom shoal is 0.3 mile off the N entrance point. A reef fringes the bold headland separating Chichagof Bay and West Cove to the S. A shoal area with depths increasing to 4½ fathoms extends 0.5 mile SE from the headland; the outer extremity is marked by kelp. Depths decrease from 10 fathoms at the entrance to 5 fathoms 0.4 mile from the beach at the head of the bay. The anchorage in the upper part of the bay is sheltered except from the SE; the bottom is hard sand.

(344) **Swedania Point** is the seaward end of a ridge 1,309 feet high; at the extremity are rugged cliffs, and on the SW side is a gravel spit at the foot of the cliffs. The profile and end slope are striking and unusual, resembling in magnified outline the end of an artificial earthwork or bunker, back of which the mountain rises steeply. Strong williwaws blow on the lee side off the E face. One mile E of Swedania Point a group of rocks, bare at low water, extend S.

(345) **Balboa Bay**offers good shelter on the E side about 5 miles from Swedania Point in a small bight with a low gravel point S of it at the mouth of a large ravine containing a stream. The midchannel into the N arm is deep. When the coal mine at Herendeen Bay, on the other side of the Alaska Peninsula, was in operation, supplies were landed here and carried across the trail by pack train, a distance of about 15 miles. The highest point on the trail, less than 600 feet, is near the S side of the peninsula. This portage is still used frequently.

(346) On the W shore of Balboa Bay, a reef extends 600 yards off the entrance point and then fringes the shore to the N at a distance of 200 to 600 yards offshore. Outside the reef the water deepens rapidly to the middle of the bay.

(355) **Unga Strait** separates the Shumagin Islands from the Alaska Peninsula and has a narrowest width of 2.9 miles between the N end of Unga Island and Cape Aliaksin and depths of 16 fathoms or more. Either shore of the strait should be cleared by at least 1 mile. The current generally sets W. (See Tidal Current Tables for predictions.) (356) **Unga Spit Light** (55°24.4'N., 160°43.8'W.), 40 feet above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the N end of Unga Island.

(415) **Eagle Harbor**, 13.5 miles SSW of Cape Wedge, about 1.2 to 1.5 miles wide, has depths of 15 to 23 fathoms, with no outlying dangers except near the spits that are 1.5 miles from the head of the harbor. In passing between the spits, favor the one on the SW shore. Good anchorage is anywhere in the head of the harbor above the spits in 14 to 18 fathoms, soft bottom. Small craft can anchor in the lagoon behind the N spit in 6 fathoms.

(416) A fishing station with a large warehouse and boat wharf is on the S side of Eagle Harbor 1.3 miles inside the entrance, and a small abandoned fish station and boat wharf are on the N shore 1.8 miles inside the entrance.

(420) **Porpoise Harbor**, about 3 miles NE of Sanborn Harbor, affords no useful anchorage because of its great depth.

(421) The bight about 2.5 miles NE of Porpoise Harbor has temporary anchorage in 8 to 15 fathoms, giving the shore a berth of over 300 yards. **Porpoise Rocks** are a small cluster 10 feet high, with deep water close-to, 0.8 mile from the N shore in the approach to the bay.

(423) **West Nagai Strait**, between Nagai and Andronica Islands of the Shumagin group, is 3.3 miles wide at its narrowest point between Porpoise Rocks and The Haystacks, with depths from 25 to 40 fathoms and no outlying dangers. A vessel should pass E and S of The Haystacks and on these sides may approach as close as 0.3 mile in 25 fathoms.

(424) The currents in West Nagai Strait set with the wind and reach a velocity of 1.5 to 2 knots in strong winds. Under ordinary conditions the prevailing set of the current is said to be SW in this vicinity.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jul. 19/08
Corrected through LNM Jul. 22/08

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 55° 25'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.958" southward and 7.337" westward to agree with this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Sand Point, AK	WNG-525	162.55 MHz

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE B

During the recent survey of The Whaleback Andronica Island area, numerous uncharted rocks were located within the 10 fm contour. Please be advised that these rocks are not necessarily reflected on the current chart.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9990.....99,900 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9990-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

COLREGS, 80.1750 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Dent Point, Stepovak Bay	(55°47'N/159°53'W)	7.6	6.8	1.3
Sanborn Harbor, Nagai Island	(55°09'N/159°59'W)	7.2	6.5	1.3
Pirate Cove, Popof Island	(55°22'N/160°22'W)	7.4	6.7	1.3
Sand Point, Popof Island	(55°20'N/160°30'W)	7.2	6.5	1.3
Albatross Anchorage, Balboa Bay	(55°35'N/160°37'W)	7.6	6.9	1.4
Zachary Bay, Unga Island	(55°20'N/160°37'W)	7.5	6.7	1.3

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Feb 2008)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

KAPP 2538

POPOF STRAIT
NORTHERN PART

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 55° 25'

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

UNGA ISLAND

POPOF ISLAND

Range I

Fl G 4s 50ft 5M "1"

Fl G 6s

G "3"

G "5"
Fl G 2.5s
GONG

R "4"
Fl R 4s

R
N "6"

Fl R 2.5s 24ft 3M "2"

Fl G 2.5s 24ft 3M "3"

18 FEET FOR MID-WIDTH OF 90 FT JUN 2006

Caton Shoal

Popof Reef

Unga Spit Reef

Sand Point

Sand Pt

Humboldt Harbor

Mud Bay

East Head

Shallow

PINNACLE

RADIO TOWERS

Cannery

Landing Strip

MAGNETIC

VAR 18°00'E (2008)
ANNUAL DECREASE 10'

45' 40' 35'

33' 32' 50' 40" 30" 20" 10' 31' 50' 160° 30'

21' 50" 40" 30" 20" 10' 55° 20' 50" 40" 30" 20" 10' 40'

Nautical Mile
0 ½ 1

Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500

Joins page 8

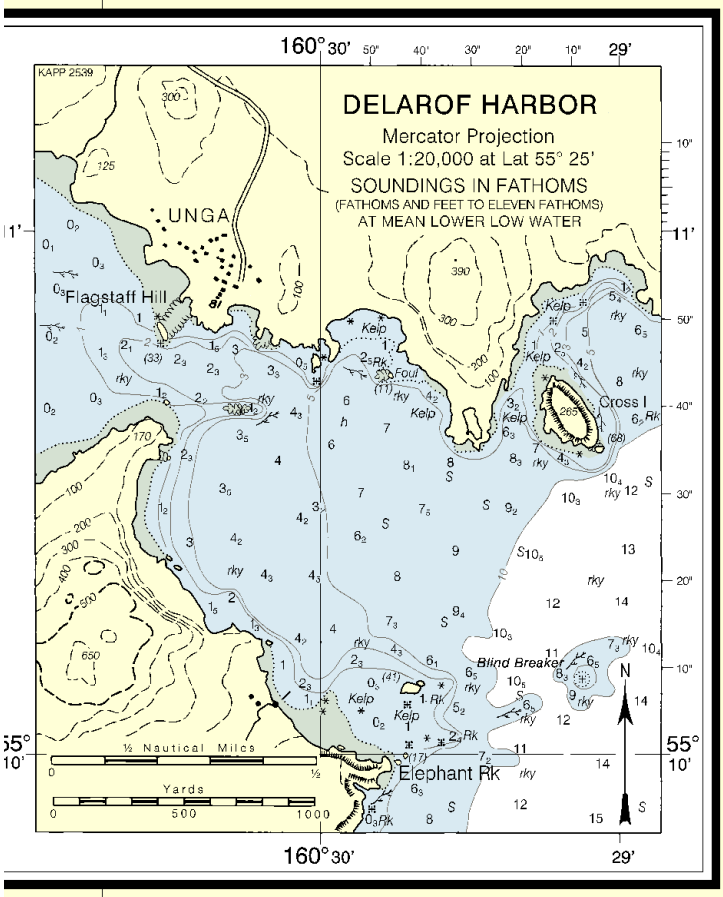
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

1st Ed. Oct 1978 KAPP 2537



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - ALASKA PENINSULA

SHUMAGIN ISLANDS

NAGAI ISLAND TO UNGA ISLAND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 55° 25'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

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(Feb 2008)

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

WARNING

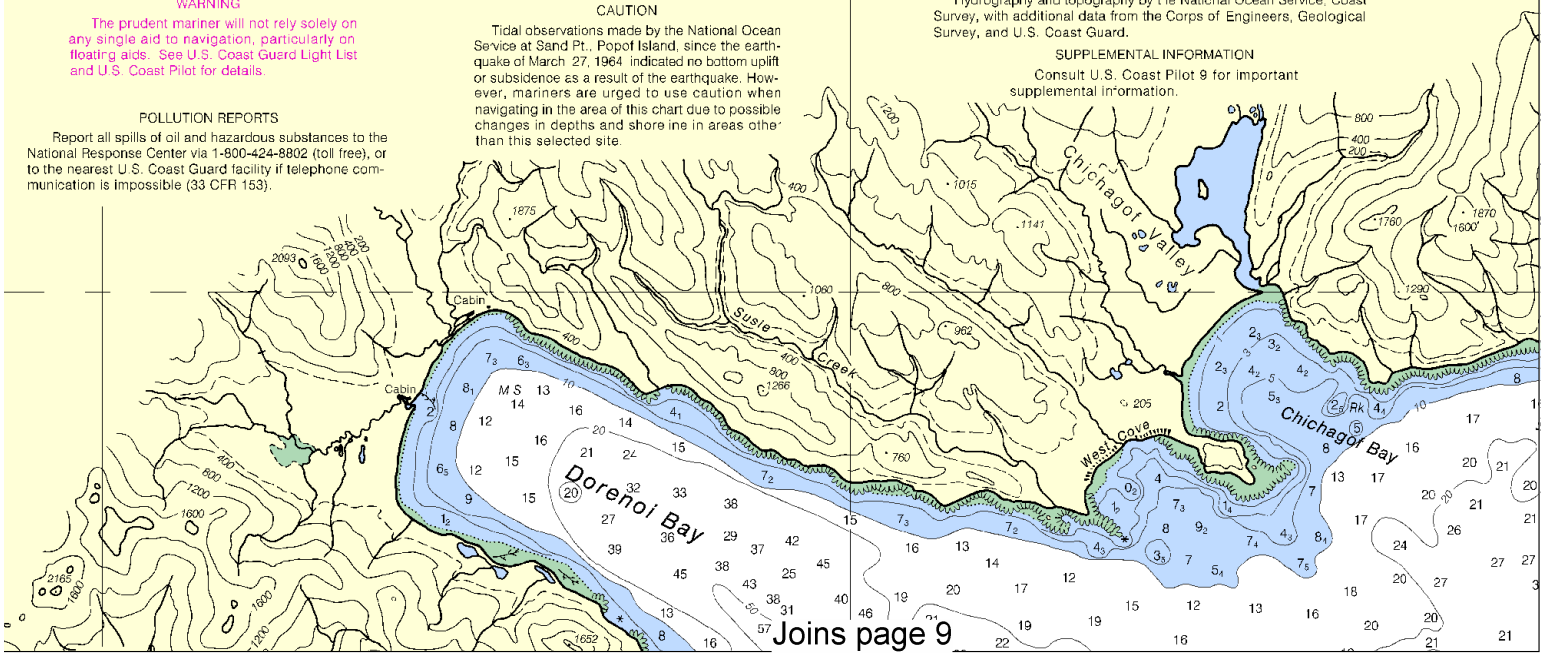
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Tidal observations made by the National Ocean Service at Sand Pt., Popof Island, since the earthquake of March 27, 1964 indicated no bottom uplift or subsidence as a result of the earthquake. However, mariners are urged to use caution when navigating in the area of this chart due to possible changes in depths and shore line in areas other than this selected site.



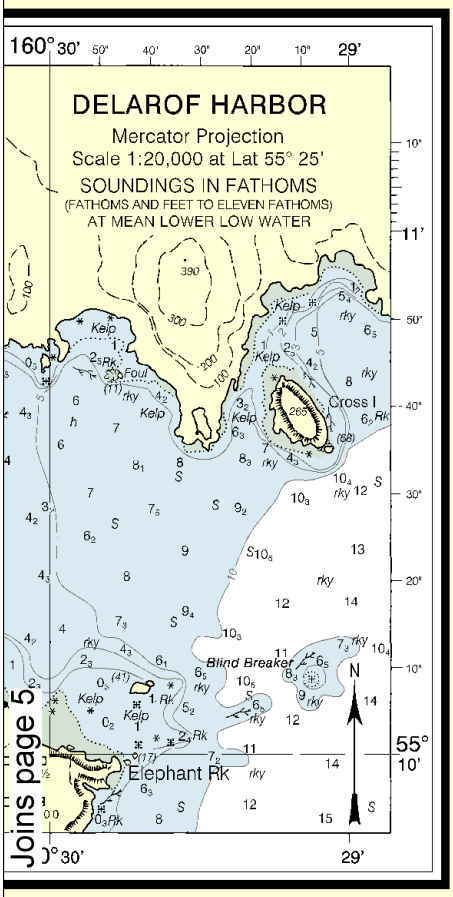
Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

1st Ed. Oct 1978 KAPP 2537

25' 20' 15' 10'



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ALASKA - ALASKA PENINSULA

SHUMAGIN ISLANDS

NAGAI ISLAND TO UNGA ISLAND

Mercator Projection
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rely solely on
rticularly on
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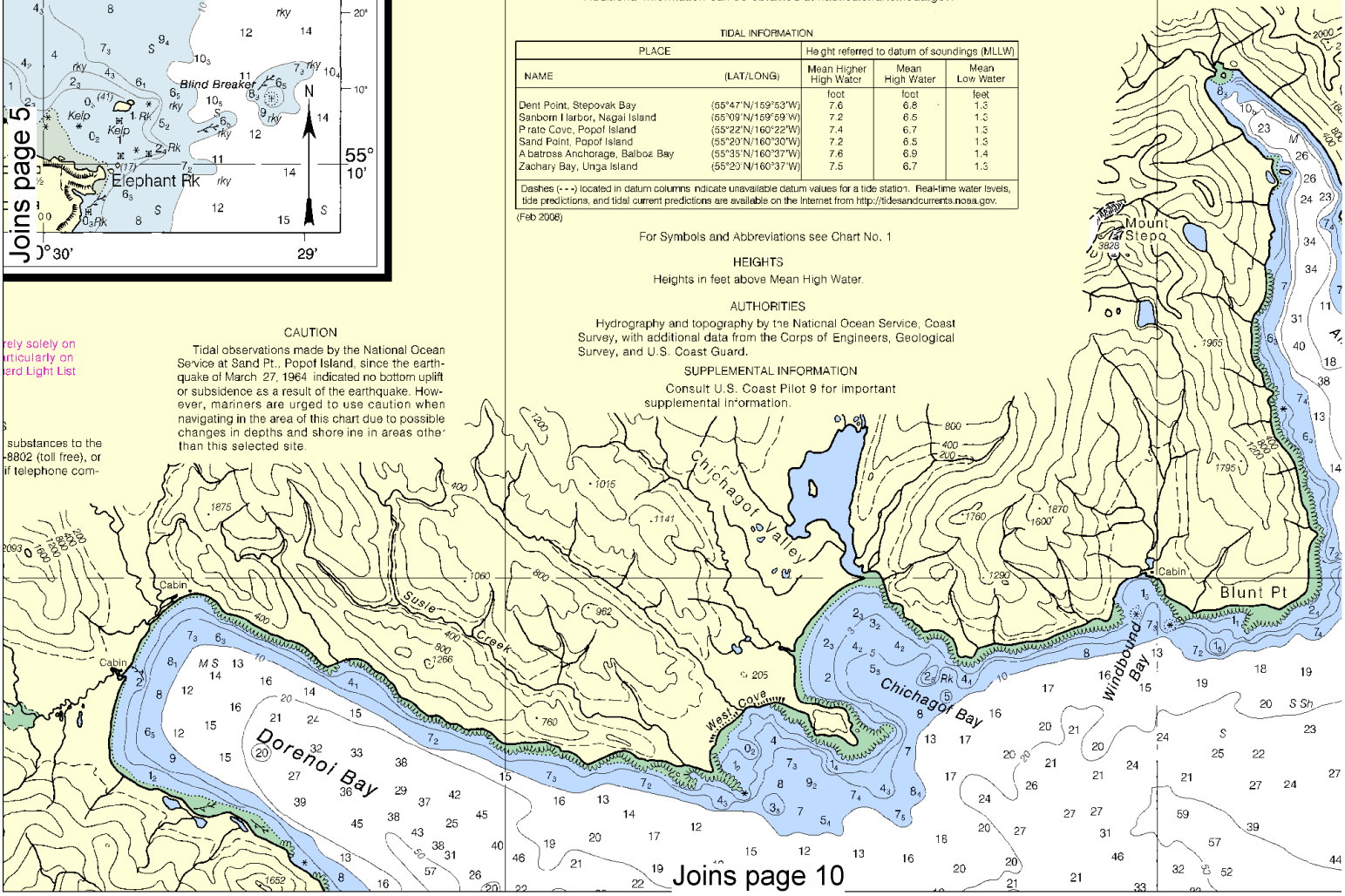
substances to the
-8802 (toll free), or
if telephone com-



Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

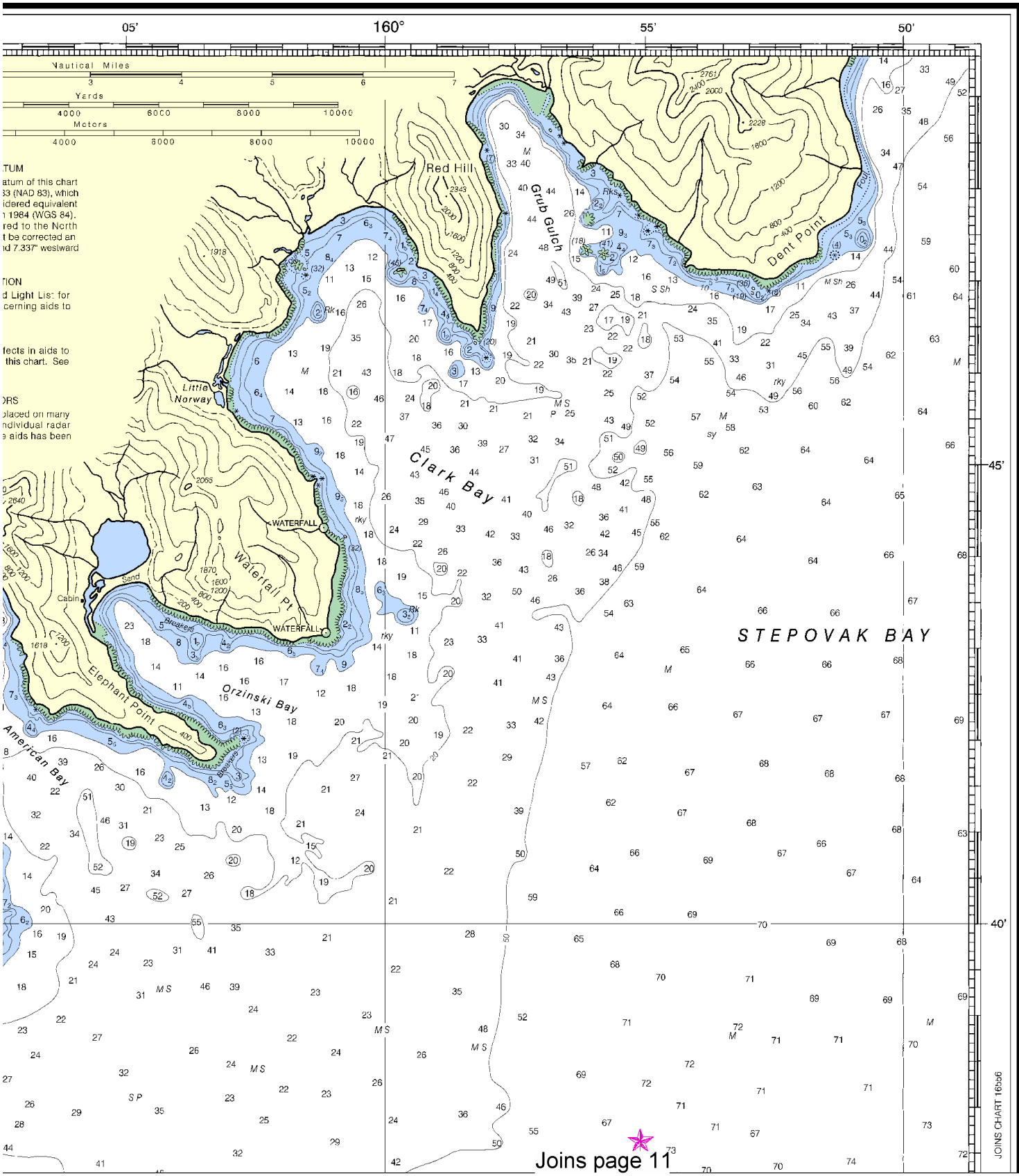
Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

North

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



16553

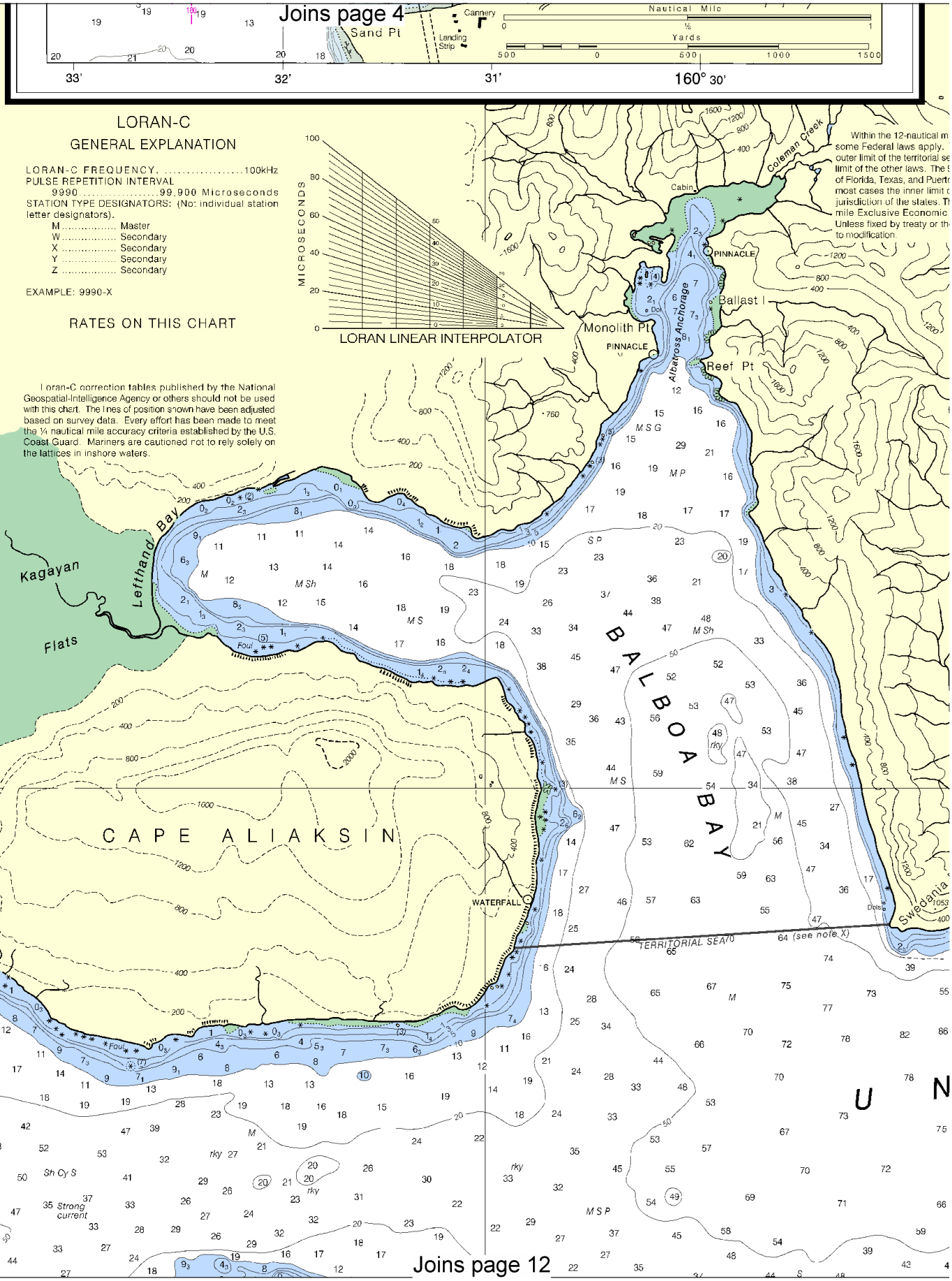
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

JOINS CHART 16556

Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

Joins page 4



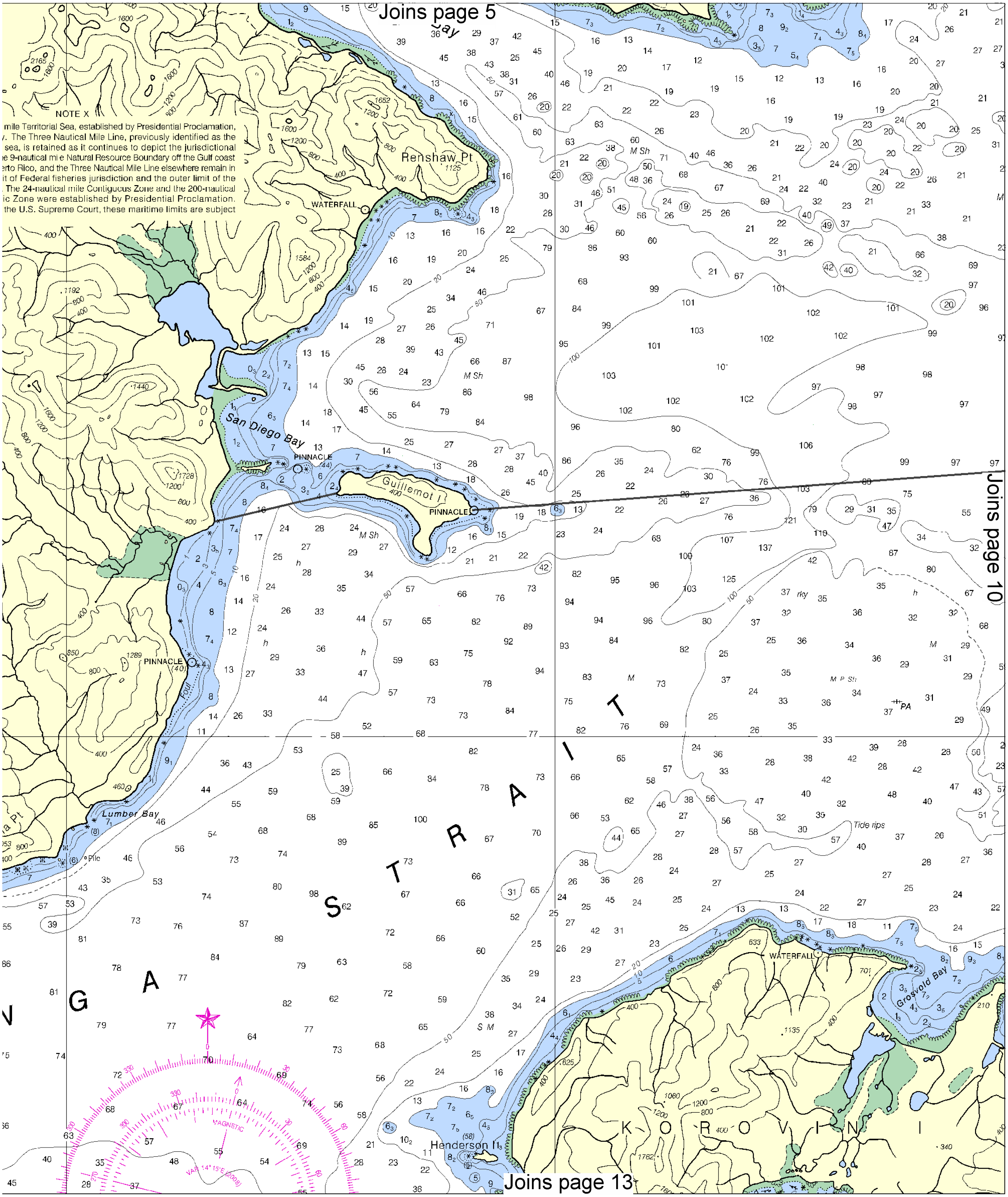
Joins page 12

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

North


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
NOTE X
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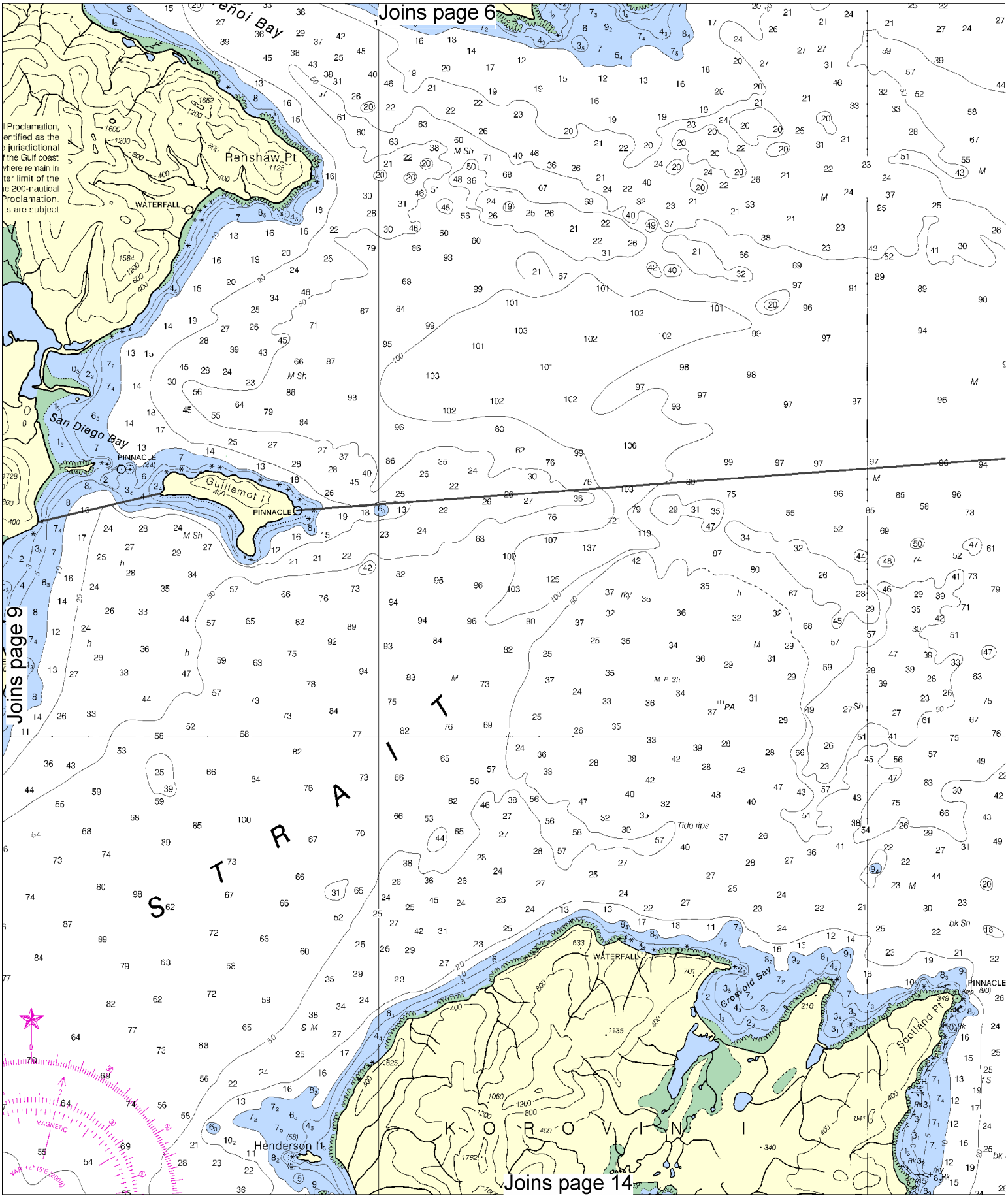
the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject
Renshaw Pt
WATERFALL
San Diego Bay
PINNACLE
Guillemot I
Lumber Bay
Foul
Pile
Tide rips
Henderson I
Grosvold Bay
K O R O V I N I
N G A S T R A I T
MAGNETIC
VAR 14°15'E (2008)



North

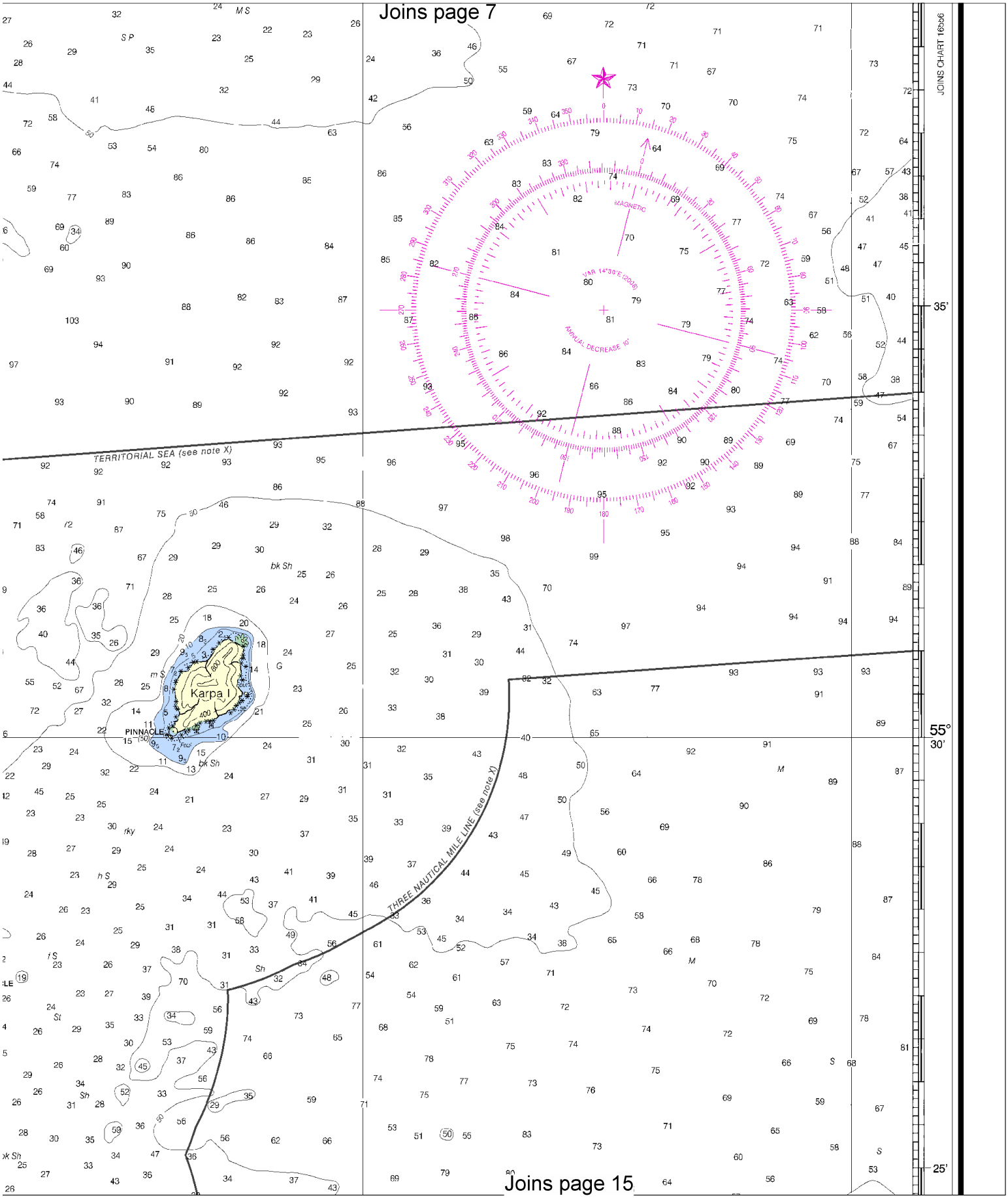
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 7
JOINS CHART 16556
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
Karpa I
PINNACLE
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
MAGNETIC
VAR 14°30'E (2016)
ANNUAL DECREASE 10'
35'
55° 30'
25'
Joins page 15

Joins page 8

JOINS CHART 1

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

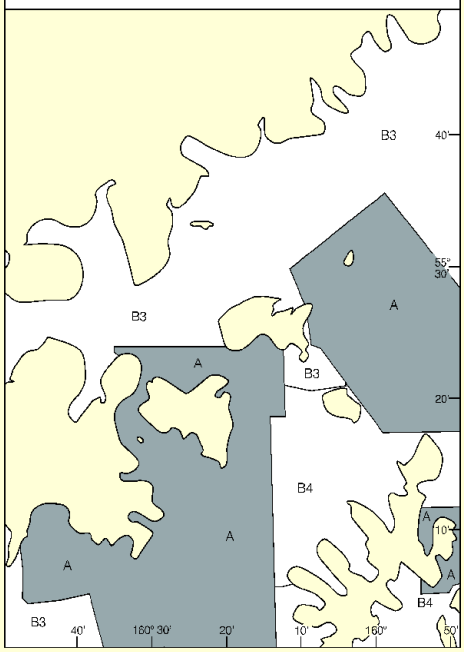
The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Sand Point, AK WNG-525 162.55 MHz

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE			
A	1990-2007	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



UNGA ISLAND

Unga Spit

Fl 6s 40ft 6M

LT OBSCURED

Foul

Strong current

Sh Cy S

S Sh

Gull I

TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)

Zachary Bay

Weedy Signals

West Head

White Bluff

North Head

Coal Harbor

Round

Rango Islet

Quartz Pt

Ben Green Bight

POPOF STRAIT

Little Egg

Hardscratch Pt

LT OBSC

Squaw Harbor

Fl As 60ft 5

Barala

Red Mt

Bloomer Mt

MSP

SM

PA

Wks

Rk

Sand

(see inset)

Joins page 16

North

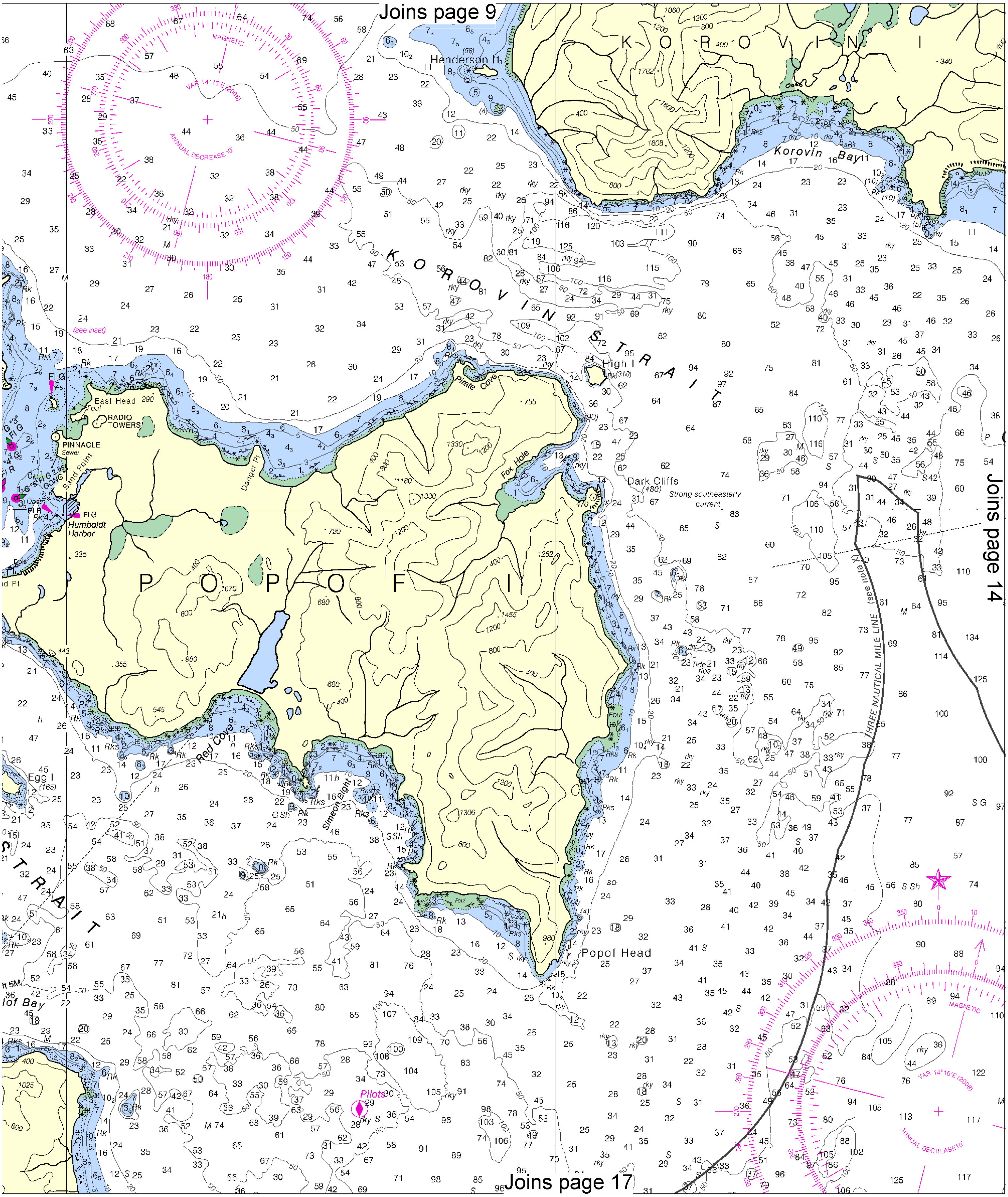
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

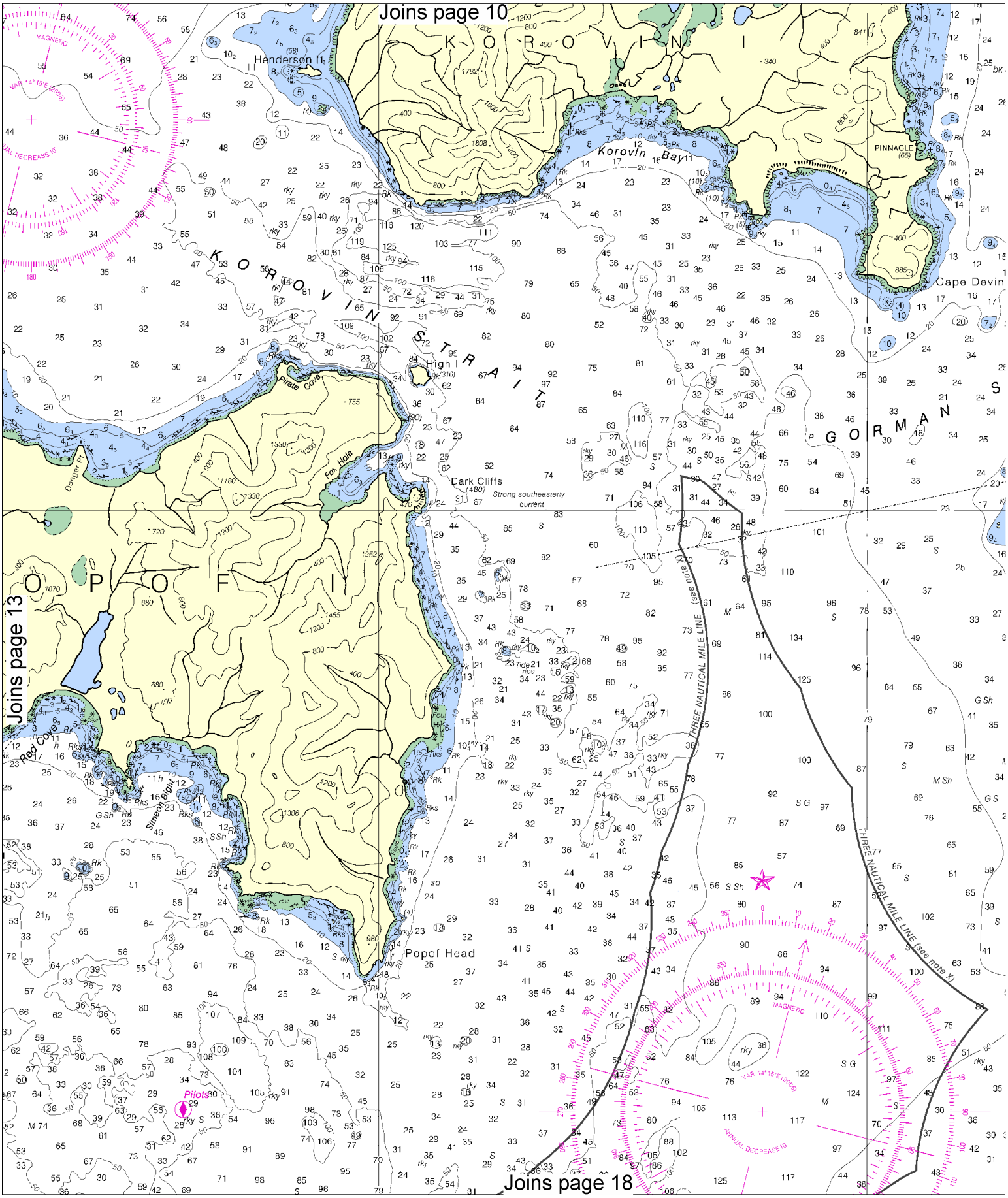
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



Joins page 9
Joins page 14
Joins page 17
KOROVIN I
Henderson I
Korovin Bay
KOROVIN STRAIT
High I
Pirate Cove
Fox Hole
Dark Cliffs
Strong southeasterly current
POPOF I
East Head
RADIO TOWERS
PINNACLE
Sewer
Sand Point
GONG
Humboldt Harbor
Dangor Pt
Red Cove
Simeon Bight
Popof Head
Egg I
STRAIT
Pilots
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note A)
MAGNETIC
VAR 14°15'E (2008)
ANNUAL DECREASE 10'
(see inset)



North

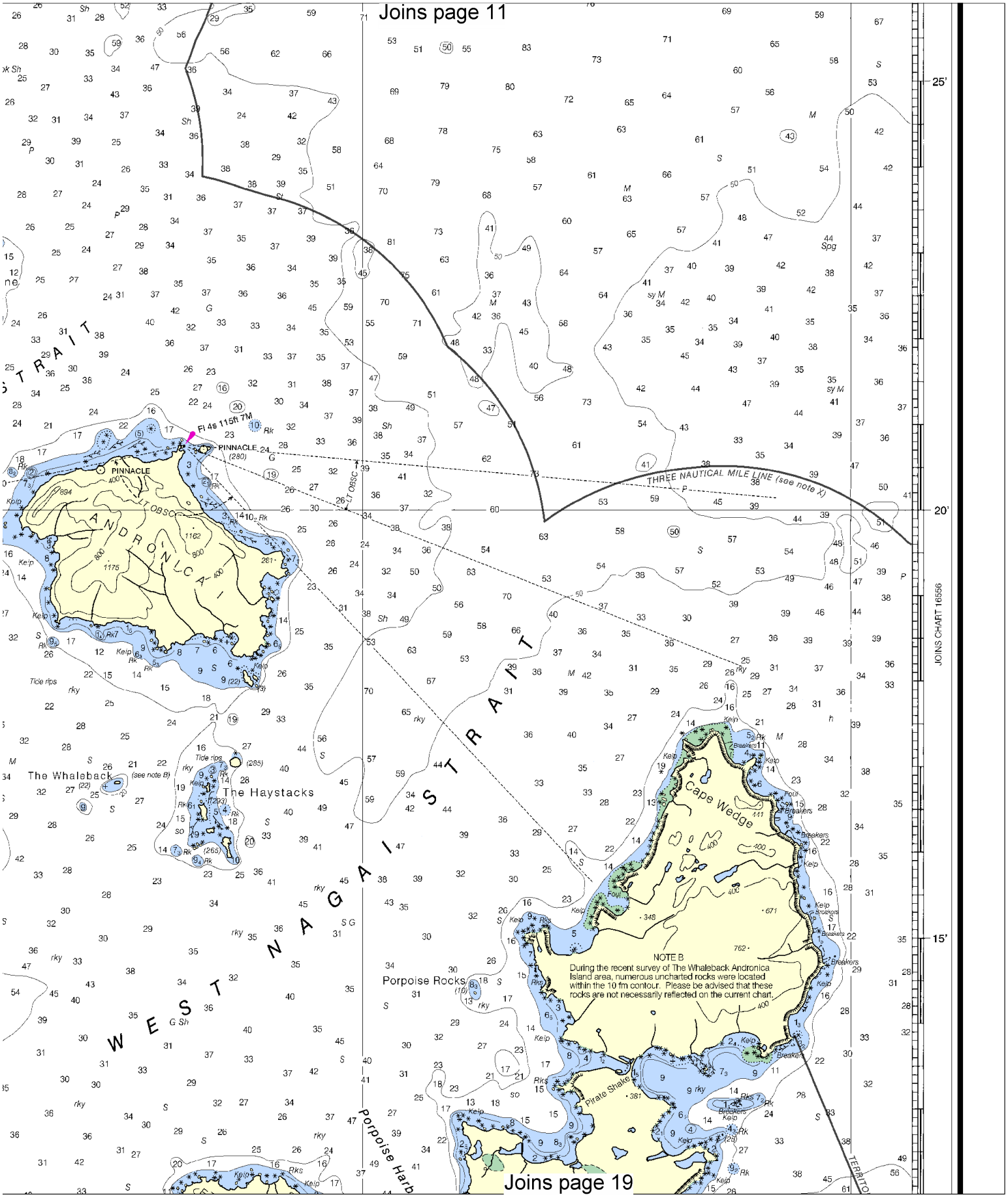
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

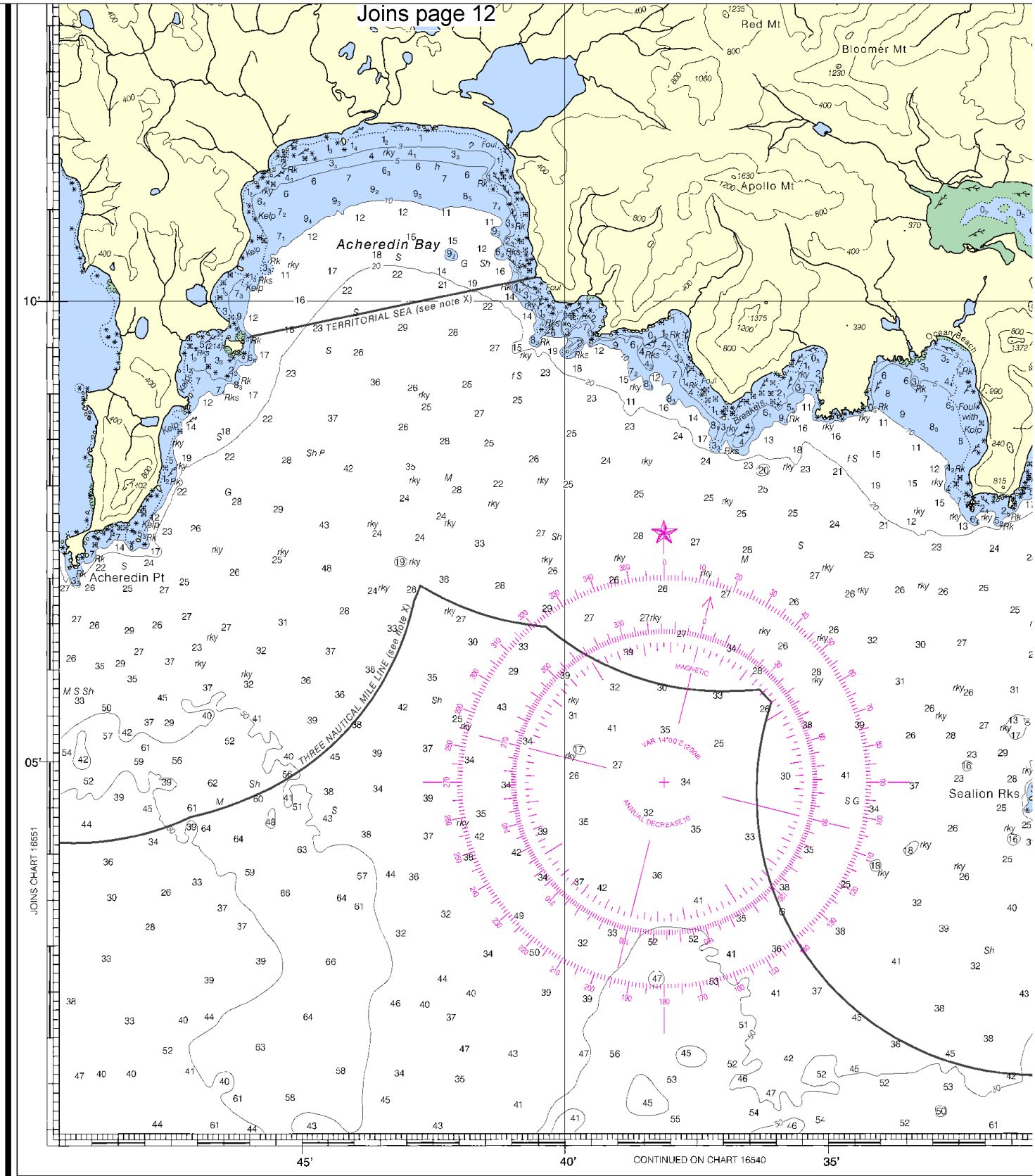
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 11
Joins page 19
JOINS CHART 16556
25'
20'
15'
Fl 4s 115ft 7M
PINNACLE
PINNACLE (280)
LT OBSC
ANDRONICA I
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
The Whaleback
(see note B)
The Haystacks
Porpoise Rocks
Cape Wedge
Pirate Shake
Porpoise Harb
NOTE B
During the recent survey of The Whaleback Andronica Island area, numerous uncharted rocks were located within the 10 fm contour. Please be advised that these rocks are not necessarily reflected on the current chart.
STRAIT
NAGAI
WEST



6th Ed., Jul. / 08 ■ Corrected through NM Jul. 19/08
Corrected through LNM Jul. 22/08

16553

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOU

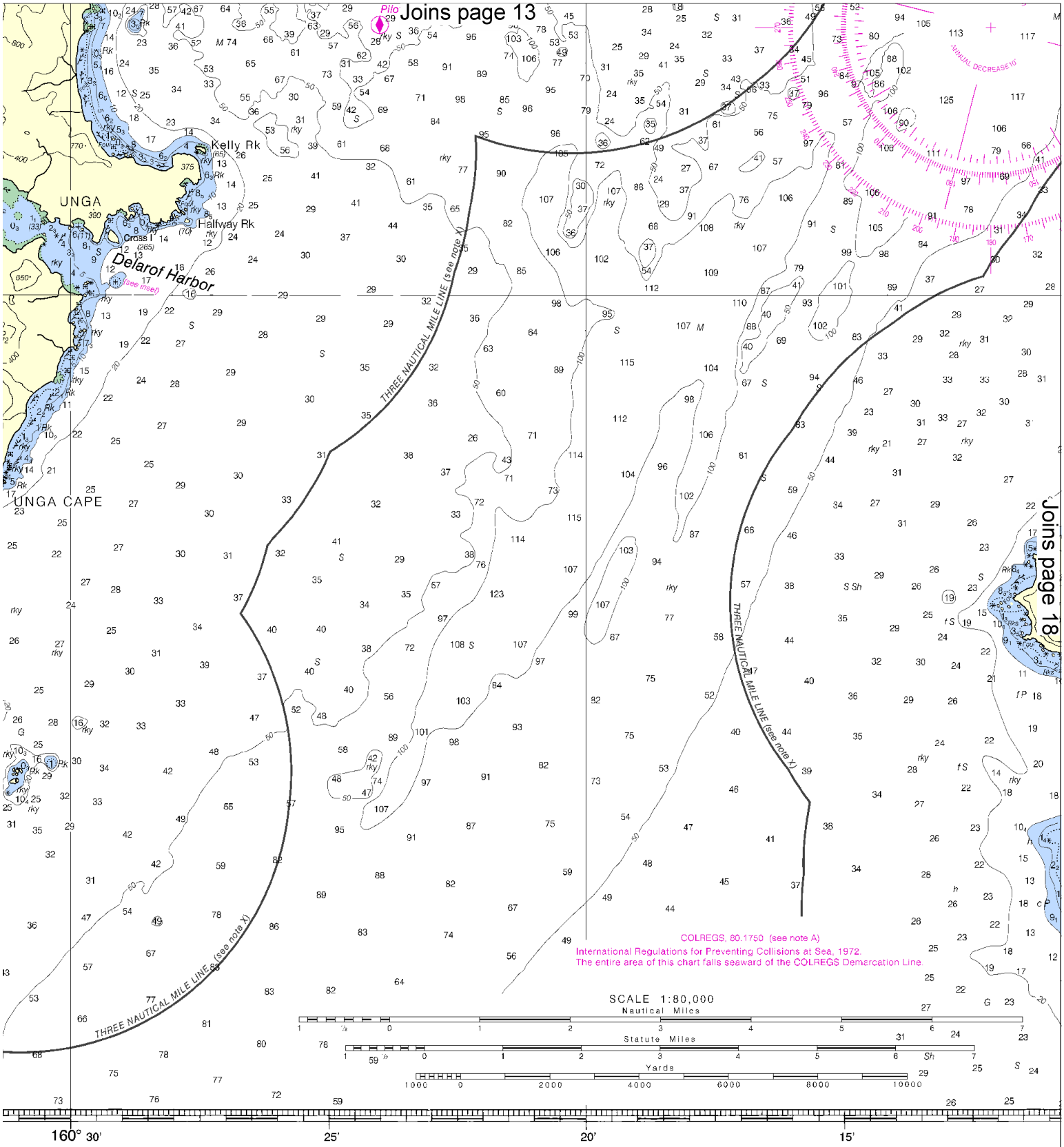
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

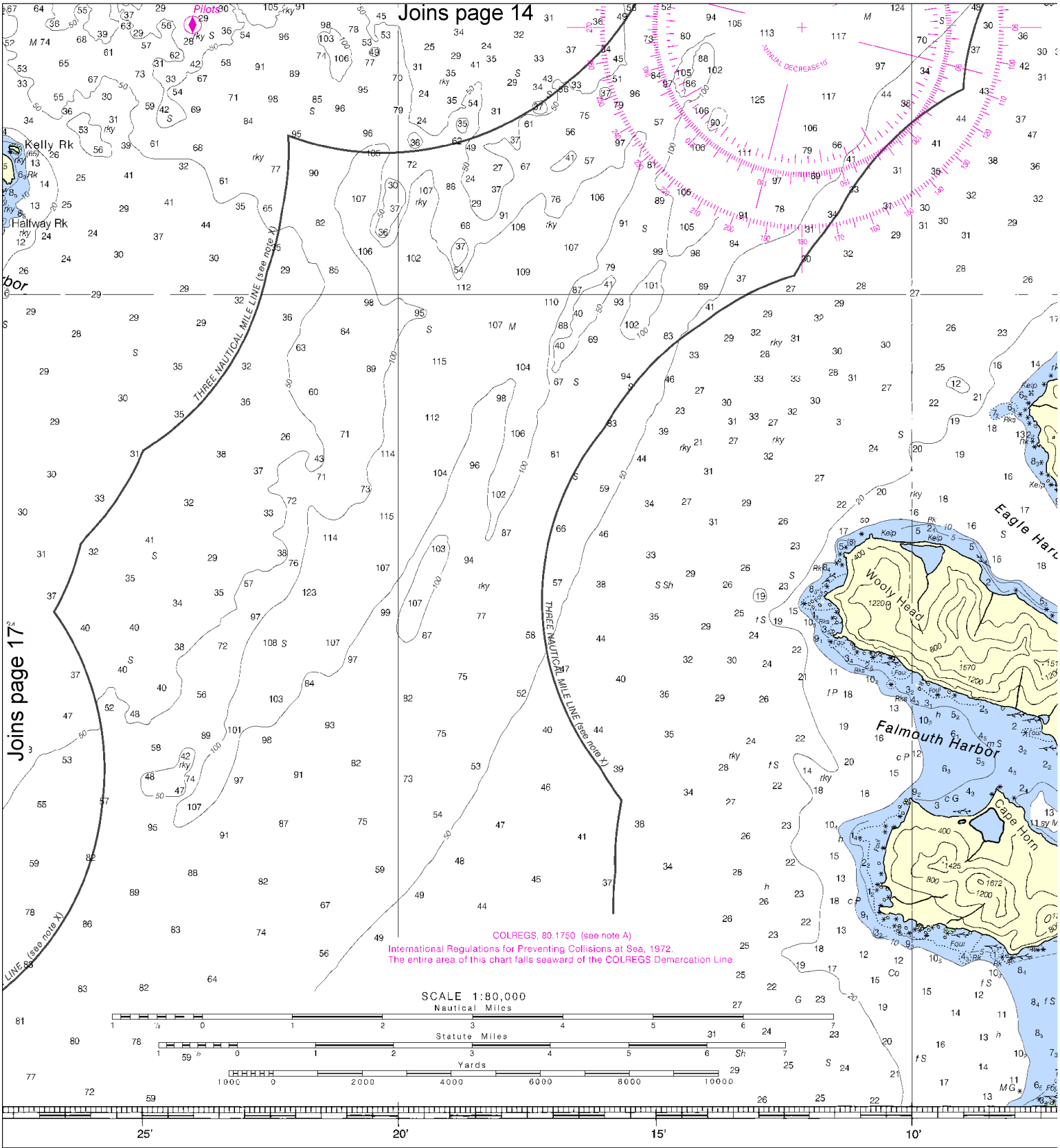
See Note on page 5.



UNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



FATHOMS

(1 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

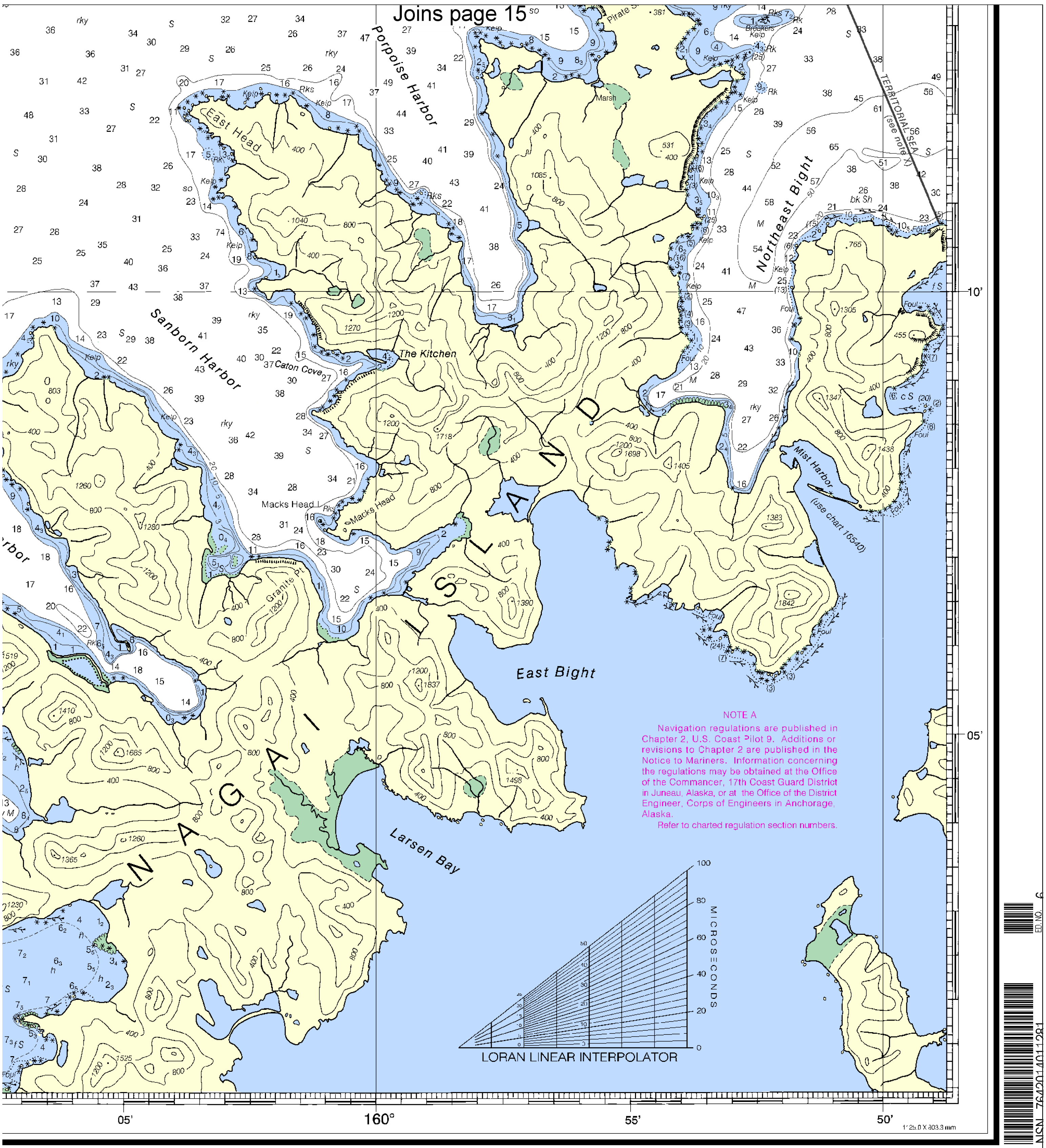
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

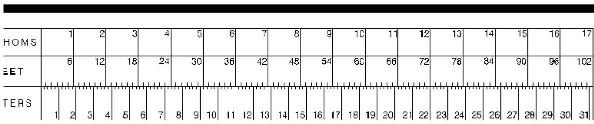
Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Joins page 15



NAGAI ISLAND
East Head
Porpoise Harbor
Sanborn Harbor
Caton Cove
The Kitchen
Macks Head
Granite Pt
Northeast Bight
Mist Harbor
(use chart 16540)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
East Bight
Larsen Bay
Pirate
Marsh
NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.
MICROSECONDS
LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR
10'
05'
160°
55'
50'



Nagai Island to Unga Island

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:80,000

16553

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.